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Were ancient flying machines of gods and men more than just myth? Hindu scriptures describe the VIMANAS as vehicles of Hindu gods 7000 years ago. What secrets did they hold? According to Maharshi Bharadwaaja's Sutra 2, "The pilot is one who knows the secrets." Scientists believe there are 32 such secrets. A pilot must study these before being competent enough to handle an aeroplane. These secrets include training in maantrica and taantrica, goodha or hidden, drishya and adrishya or seen and unseen, contraction and expansion, changing shape, look frightening, look pleasing, become luminous or enveloped in darkness, deluge or pralaya, vimukha, taara, stun by thunderstorm din, jump, move zig-zag like serpent. Some of these secrets include: 1. Goodha: harnessing the powers Yaasaa and Prayaasaa to attract dark content from the solar ray and hide the Vimana. 2. Drishya: collision of electric power and wind power creates a glow which can be caught in a mirror at the front of the Vimana. 3. Vimukha: projecting force through Kubera's poison powder to produce wholesale insensibility and coma. 4. Roopaakarshana: using a photographic yantra for television views inside an enemy plane. In ancient texts, such as Vymaanika Shaastra Aeronautics of Maharshi Bharadwaaja, descriptions of Vimanas, or flying machines, are discussed. These texts describe features like force centers that can generate atmospheric waves to disrupt enemy planes, and sound-capturing yantras for intercepting conversations in distant aircraft. The regions of the sky are categorized into five types, with distinct air routes traversed by Vimanas from various worlds or Lokas. The text also touches on the importance of food, clothing, metals, and purification techniques for constructing Vimanas. Additionally, it discusses mirrors, lenses, mechanical contrivances, and protective measures required for these flying machines. The development of a radar-detecting material inspired by ancient Sanskrit texts is also mentioned, with researchers attempting to decipher the concepts outlined in Vaimanika Shastra. Professor mentions ancient text, Vaimanika Shastra, which describes flying vehicles called vimanas. He says the shastra has details on different metals and alloys, as well as spectrometer and flying gear. The text also outlines a method to prepare an alloy that is very light and strong, making it suitable for withstanding high pressure. Director adds that Vaimanika Shastra can benefit Indian aviation program by providing interesting details. Professor rubbishes the idea of some scholars dismissing ancient Sanskrit texts and emphasizes their importance. The academy has initiated several projects related to ancient India, including studies on cosmology with ISRO and iron & steel in ancient India with Steel Authority. Researchers into UFO enigma often overlook the possibility that some flying saucers may have originated from ancient India or Atlantis. Ancient Indian sources, such as written texts, provide information about their flying vehicles. There is no doubt that many of these texts are authentic, including ancient Epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana. However, most of them remain untranslated from Sanskrit. Emperor Ashoka started a secret society of nine unknown men who catalogued various sciences. They wrote nine books, one of which was on gravity control. This book is reportedly still kept in a secret library somewhere. The ancient Indian text suggests that the knowledge about advanced technology and interstellar travel might have been kept secret by Ashoka. One can understand his reasoning if it existed. The discovery of Sanskrit documents in Lhasa, Tibet, revealed directions for building interstellar spaceships with anti-gravitational propulsion systems similar to "laghima" or centrifugal force strong enough to counteract gravitational pull. According to Hindu Yogis, this force enables levitation. The text also mentioned the secrets of "antima" and "garima," which could make one invisible or as heavy as a mountain. Indian scientists initially did not take the texts seriously but became more positive after China included certain parts for study in their space program, revealing government research on anti-gravity technology. The manuscripts do not confirm interplanetary travel was made, but mention a planned trip to the Moon. The Ramayana epic also details a trip to the moon in a Vimana and a battle with an "Asvin" airship. This is evidence of India's use of anti-gravity and aerospace technology. To fully understand this technology, one must look further back in time to the so-called "Rama Empire" which developed at least 15,000 years ago on the Indian sub-continent. The ancient Indian texts described seven great capital cities as "The Seven Rishi Cities." According to these texts, people possessed flying machines known as "Vimanas," which were circular with portholes and a dome, much like the modern concept of flying saucers. These aircraft were said to fly at speeds comparable to that of the wind and emit a melodious sound. There were reportedly different types of Vimanas, including those shaped like long cylinders or saucers. The texts detailing Vimanas are numerous, with some containing entire flight manuals on controlling various types of these airships. One such text is the Samara Sutradhara, a scientific treatise covering every aspect of air travel in a Vimana. This document contains 230 stanzas discussing construction, take-off, long-distance cruising, normal and forced landings, as well as potential collisions with birds. A significant discovery was made in 1875 when the Vaimanika Sastra, written by Bharadvajy the Wise around the fourth century B.C., was rediscovered. This text provided information on steering, precautions for extended flights, protecting airships from storms and lightning, and switching to "solar energy" or a free energy source which might be considered as "anti-gravity." The Vaimanika Sastra has eight chapters with diagrams describing three types of aircraft and 31 essential parts along with materials that can absorb light and heat. This document was translated into English and is available through Mr. G. R. Josyer's publication, VYMAANIDASHAASTRA AERONAUTICS by Maharishi Bharadwaaja. Vimanas, ancient Indian flying machines, were stored in specialized hangars called Vimana Griha. They allegedly used a yellowish-white liquid or mercury compound as propulsion, although this detail remains unclear. Writers might have been confused due to the complexity of the technology and the limited understanding of their time. Some believe that Vimanas had various propulsion systems, including combustion engines and pulse-jet engines. The Nazis showed interest in ancient India and Tibet, sending expeditions to gather esoteric evidence. This curiosity might have led them to acquire scientific knowledge from these regions. The Dronaparva and Ramayana describe Vimanas as capable of moving at great speeds on a mighty wind generated by mercury. Another Indian source describes iron machines with a charge of mercury that shot out flames. The Samaranganasutradhara provides insights into the construction of these vehicles, possibly suggesting that mercury played a role in guidance rather than propulsion. Soviet scientists discovered ancient instruments used for navigating cosmic vehicles in Turkestan and the Gobi Desert. These hemispherical objects with a drop of mercury inside might have been used to navigate Vimanas. It appears that ancient Indians flew around Asia, visiting Atlantis and South America, using these vehicles. Undeciphered writings found at Mohenjodaro in Pakistan and Easter Island share similarities. Was Easter Island an airbase for the Rama Empire's Vimana route? Ancient texts from Tibet, India, and other regions describe flying vehicles known as Vimanas or Vailixi, which seem to have existed thousands of years ago. These vehicles were capable of flight and had various shapes, including chariot-like and saucer-shaped forms, with some even able to maneuver underwater and in outer space. According to the Mahavira of Bhavabhuti and other texts, Vimanas were used for both peaceful and military purposes. In contrast, the Atlanteans are said to have used their Vailixi exclusively for war, employing them to conquer other lands. The Ramayana, Mahabarata, and other ancient texts describe a devastating war between Atlantis and Rama, where weapons of unimaginable destructive power were used. The details provided by Eklal Kueshana in "The Ultimate Frontier" about Vailixi suggest advanced technology, including mechanical antigravity devices and engines with immense horsepower. These descriptions, however, are based on esoteric sources that may not be historically verifiable within mainstream science or history. The splendorous tale describes an iron thunderbolt, a behemoth messenger of doom, which reduced the Vrishnis and Andhakas to ashes. The corpses were so charred they became unrecognizable. Hair and nails fell out; pottery shattered without warning, and birds turned white. After a few hours, all foodstuffs were contaminated. Soldiers fled to streams to wash themselves and their equipment from this infernal fire. This passage eerily depicts an atomic war. Similar references can be found throughout Indian epics, including fantastical battles on the Moon. The section accurately describes the aftermath of an atomic explosion and the effects of radioactivity on the population. Jumping into water is the only refuge. Archaeologists discovered skeletons in ancient Rishi City Mohenjodaro, some holding hands as if suddenly struck by doom. These skeletons are among the most radioactive ever found, comparable to those from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Vitrified stone walls can be found in India, Ireland, Scotland, France, Turkey, and other locations, with no logical explanation except for an atomic blast. At Mohenjo-Daro, a well-planned city on a grid with advanced plumbing, streets were littered with black glass lumps - melted clay pots. This cataclysmic event led to the world's collapse into a "stone age" and modern history picks up thousands of years later. However, some Vimanas and Vailixi from Rama and Atlantis might have survived, as evidenced by Ashoka's Nine Unknown Men and the Lhasa manuscript. Secret societies or brotherhoods of exceptional individuals would have preserved these inventions and knowledge, which does not seem surprising. Many notable historical figures, including Jesus, Buddha, and Krishna, might have been members of such an organization. The ancient Indian text, Ramayana, and another epic, Mahabharata, describe battles fought in the sky using advanced aircraft called Vimanas. These aerial vehicles were equipped with deadly weapons such as "blazing missiles" and "Indra's Dart," a circular reflector that produced a shaft of energy. Historians believe that these ancient texts are filled with references to gods who used Vimanas to fight battles, including one passage where the god Rama is said to have ridden in a powerful car-like aircraft. The Mahabharata also records the existence of an individual named Asura Maya, who had a Vimana measuring 12 cubits in circumference. Some researchers speculate that these ancient texts may hold secrets about the origins and technology behind modern UFO sightings. They suggest that some UFO activity can be attributed to advanced technology from ancient India, while others are of extraterrestrial origin or military governments. The Vimana, an ancient flying machine, was said to possess immense power when focused on any target. One story tells of Krishna using such a machine against his enemy Salva, who used the Saubha to evade detection by making it invisible. Undeterred, Krishna fired an arrow that killed Salva by targeting sound waves. The Mahabharata describes another powerful weapon, the Iron Thunderbolt, which was said to be so potent that it reduced entire cities to ashes and left its survivors with burnt skin and hair loss. This type of technology is not unique to Indian records; similar stories are found in ancient civilizations around the world. What's perhaps most intriguing about these historical accounts is the presence of precise instructions on how to build a Vimana. The Sanskrit text, Samarangana Sutradhara, details the construction of such a flying machine using mercury engines and describing its capabilities, including vertical ascension and descent, as well as slanting movements. The idea of operating a flying machine was also considered significant in ancient Babylonian culture. According to the Hakatha, this knowledge was inherited from higher beings and seen as a gift for saving lives. Another ancient text, The Sifrala, contains detailed technical descriptions of building a flying machine, including the use of materials like graphite rods. These historical records suggest that advanced technologies were known and documented in ancient times, sparking questions about their origins and the secrets they might hold. Coils, crystal indicators, vibrating spheres, and stable angles - just a few of the innovative technologies that enable us to soar the skies. As we commemorate the centennial anniversary of Orville Wright's pioneering flight, we're reminded of Shivkur Bapuji Talpade, an Indian pioneer who took to the air eight years prior, in 1895. His unmanned aircraft, Marutsakthi (meaning Power of Air), lifted off from Bombay's Chowpathy beach, defying gravity and paving the way for modern aviation. While Wright brothers are credited with the first manned flight, Talpade's feat was no less remarkable. His unmanned plane soared to a height of 1500 feet before crashing down, earning him the title of "first creator of an aircraft" from historian Evan Koshtka. As we celebrate this milestone, let us also pay tribute to Talpade's innovative design, rooted in ancient Indian wisdom. Born in Bombay in 1864, Talpade was a scholar of Sanskrit and was drawn to the Vaimanika Sastra (Aeronautical Science) expounded by Maharishi Bhardwaja. According to Indologist Stephen-Knapp, Talpade's work drew inspiration from the Vedic text Samaranga Sutradhara, which describes the construction of a mercury vortex engine - a precursor to today's ion engines developed by NASA. The text devotes 230 verses to the use of these machines in both peace and war. As William Clarendon translated Samaranga Sutradhara, he quoted the ancient text: "Inside the circular air frame, place the mercury-engine with its solar mercury boiler at the aircraft center. By means of the power latent in the heated mercury which sets the driving whirlwind in motion a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in a most marvellous manner." Scientists are attempting to create a revolutionary engine that utilizes a high-speed stream of electrically charged particles instead of traditional hot gases. Interestingly, the technology behind this ion engine is eerily reminiscent of a similar system being developed for future NASA aircraft, which surprisingly also relies on mercury bombardment units powered by solar cells. The process involves seven stages, with the mercury propellant being vaporized and then accelerated through small openings to achieve velocities between 1,200 and 3,000 kilometers per minute. Despite these advancements in NASA's experimental engines, the results have been underwhelming, producing only a single pound of thrust. In stark contrast, 108 years ago, an Indian scientist named Talpade reportedly achieved remarkable success using ancient knowledge from the Vaimanika Shastra to power an aircraft that lifted it 1,500 feet into the air. The Vaimanika Shastra is described as a comprehensive treatise on aeronautics, including the design of aircraft and their applications. It outlines 32 techniques for flying aircraft and is divided into eight chapters, 100 sections, and 5,000 principles. However, it's feared that only fragments of this ancient masterpiece survive today. The question remains: what happened to this wealth of aeronautical knowledge accumulated by Indian scholars in the past, and why wasn't it utilized? Some speculate that such knowledge was kept from being misused, similar to how sensitive information about atomic bombs is handled today. Talpade, a brilliant Indian scientist, had a remarkable achievement in 1895 when his unmanned aircraft, Marutsakthi, successfully took off, soared to an impressive height of 1500 feet, and landed safely. This groundbreaking feat was met with skepticism from the Imperial rulers, who pressured Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda to withdraw his support for Talpade's work. The Maharaja complied, and Talpade's relatives were forced to sell off the remains of Marutsakthi to foreign buyers just to recover their debts. Adding insult to injury, Talpade's wife passed away at this critical juncture, leaving him emotionally drained and unable to continue his research. Despite these challenges, Indian scholars recognized Talpade's contributions to the field of aeronautics and honored him with the title Vidya Prakash Pra-deep. Unfortunately, Talpade himself did not receive the recognition he deserved during his lifetime and passed away in 1916 without much fanfare. It is imperative that we acknowledge Talpade's pioneering work, which predates that of the Wright Brothers by eight years. His innovative use of ancient Sanskrit texts to design aircraft is a testament to the ingenuity and intellectual curiosity of Indian scholars.